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(54) **Method of preparing allyl-terminated polyisobutylene.**

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Description

During the last two decades a variety of organosilicon compounds have been shown to react with various electrophilic reagents. Reactions may occur with organosilicon compounds containing multiple bonds which are one, two or three atoms removed from silicon, i.e., with arylsilanes, vinylsilanes, alkynylsilanes, silyl enol ethers, allylsilanes, benzylsilanes, homoallylsilanes and under vigorous conditions also with alkylsilanes. Most of these reactions are envisioned to proceed by electrophilic attack leading to an intermediate cation beta to silicon. Such reactions are highly regioselective due to cation stabilization. The silyl group is usually lost during subsequent steps leading to compounds having the electrophile and the multiple bond in predictable locations.

Electrophilic substitution of organosilicon compounds is one of the least explored synthetic techniques in polymer synthesis. Due to the relatively weakly polarized silicon-carbon bond organosilanes behave as weakly reactive organometallic compounds. Thus, they can be handled more conveniently than other organometals, i.e., they do not usually require anhydrous or inert atmospheres and are inert in the presence of a great variety of functional groups. Little work has been done on electrophilic substitution of organosilicon compounds with carbocations or species bearing a relatively high positive charge on the carbon atom. Adamantyl and tert-butyl halides have been demonstrated to undergo substitution in the presence of Lewis acids with select unsaturated organosilicon compounds. (See for example, I. Fleming et al. *Synthesis*, 1979, 446; T. Sasaki et al., *J. Org. Chem.*, 1980(45), 3559.)

Polyisobutylene has limited utility because it is hard to crosslink. Copolymerization with small amounts of isoprene was found to give residual sites of unsaturation which thus permitted sulfur vulcanization, resulting in the commercialization of butyl rubber during World War II. Besides chemical and ozone inertness, butyl rubber has very low permeability to gases and has thus found widespread use in tire inner tubes. Low molecular weight polyisobutylene oils are currently used to increase the viscosity of lubricating oils and the higher molecular weight unvulcanized polymer is used in adhesives, caulks, sealants, and polymer additives.

Copolymerization of polyisobutylene with polydialkylsiloxanes so-called silicones, would produce desirable materials. Surprisingly, very little work has been done with soft block-soft block copolymers of polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) with either polyisobutylene or other organic polymers that are above their glass transition and crystal

melting temperatures at ambient temperature. Such copolymers are expected to be fluid materials. PDMS polybutadiene soft block-soft block copolymers of comb structure are known but do not have the ozone and yellowing resistance that a PIB silicone block copolymer would have.

A simple way to join a polydimethylsiloxane polymer to an organic polymer to form a block copolymer is through the hydrosilylation reaction which involves the platinum catalyzed addition of an SiH moiety to most preferably a terminal olefin, $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CHR}$, to give $\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{R}$.

Industrially, isobutylene is polymerized with aluminum chloride at reaction temperatures as low as -100 degrees Centigrade. The product has mostly saturated aliphatic end groups.

Polyisobutylene (PIB) containing sites of unsaturation can be produced by copolymerization of isobutylene with small amounts of isoprene. The resulting unsaturation permits vulcanization, but because the sites are mainly internal, hydrosilylation is inhibited or prevented. Terminal olefinic end groups on one end can be obtained by initiating polymerization with BCl_3 and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Cl}$, but not with allyl chloride. The other end of the macromolecule will be chloride ended. Although the $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHC}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$ group is terminal, it is still not very reactive in hydrosilylation due to the steric hinderance provided by the two methyl groups. In addition, only an (AB) block copolymer may form, where A represents the siloxane block and B represents the hydrocarbon block. Another approach has been to make a polymer with chlorine at each end by using a special dichlorocarbon coinitorator such as para dicumyl chloride with BCl_3 , or by using chlorine as a coinitorator. The chlorine terminated polymer is then dehydrohalogenated to form the $-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CH}_2$ group by refluxing 20 hours with potassium tertiary butoxide, cooling water washing three times, and drying. (See U.S. 4,342,849, issued August 3, 1982 to Kennedy). This terminally unsaturated PIB can slowly undergo hydrosilylation. Hydrosilylation is slow because the end group is sterically hindered. Thus, there exists a need for a fast, simple and inexpensive method to provide unhindered allylic, $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2-$, terminal functionality on PIB to produce polymers such as $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{-PIB-CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ which can undergo rapid hydrosilylation at both ends to form an $(\text{AB})_x$ block copolymer where x is greater than two. Such materials are useful in many applications, including use as electronic potting gels, surfactants to compatibilize PIB with silicones, pressure sensitive adhesives, and as non-stick chewing gum.

The present invention provides a method of preparing allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymer which method comprises reacting tertiary chloro end-capped polyisobutylene (i.e. polyisobutylene

molecules having at least one tertiary carbon atom to which is bonded a chlorine atom) with allyltrimethylsilane in the presence of one or more metal halides selected from aluminum chloride, zirconium chloride, iron chloride, vanadium chloride, boron trichloride, tin tetrachloride, titanium tetrachloride, and an alkyl aluminum chloride, wherein the alkyl group has from one to six carbon atoms, whereby allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymer is produced.

The present invention relates to a method of preparing allyl-terminated polyisobutylene (PIB) by allylation with allyltrimethylsilane of tertiary chloro end-capped PIB by electrophilic substitution. The synthesis is the first example of the use of the silyl synthon (synthesis agent) allyltrimethylsilane in polymer chemistry. The synthesis begins with the BCl_3 catalyzed mono- or oligo-tertiary-chloride "inifer" initiated polymerization of isobutylene, followed in the same reaction vessel by the addition of hexane, allyltrimethylsilane, and TiCl_4 . By this method is produced allyl terminated PIB.

The present invention is directed toward a process for the synthesis of telechelic polyisobutylenes carrying terminal unsaturations such as allylic groups. To practice the process of the present invention it is first necessary to begin with a chlorine functional or chlorine/olefin mixed functional telechelic isobutylene which, in turn, involves polymerization of the monomer and a multifunctional compound capable of simultaneously initiating polymerization and acting as a transfer agent. For this compound, the term inifer has been employed, derived from the words initiator and transfer. The inifer is generally a mono or an oligo-tertiary organic chloride, such as $(\text{ClC}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C})_x\text{C}_6\text{H}_{(6-x)}$ where $x = 1, 2$ or 3 , or the inifer is a chloro olefin such as $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CCl}$.

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a process for the synthesis of telechelic allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymers. It is another object of the present invention to provide a process for the synthesis of polyisobutylenes carrying terminal sites of allylic unsaturation. The invention relates to a method of preparing in a one reaction vessel two step process allyl-terminated PIB by the allylation with allyltrimethylsilane of tertiary chloro end-capped PIB by electrophilic substitution. By "tertiary chloro end-capped PIB" in the present invention is meant polyisobutylene molecules having at least one tertiary carbon atom to which is bonded a chlorine atom. The invention further relates to a procedure in which a prepolymer of PIB is prepared from isobutylene (IB) by the inifer method in the presence of BCl_3 and inifer. The reaction mixture resulting from polymerizing the IB to PIB is not quenched but instead an excess of a mixture of

allyltrimethylsilane and a Friedel-Crafts type Lewis acid catalyst, preferably TiCl_4 , is added. A three fold molar excess of BCl_3 remaining from the IB polymerization, relative to the tertiary chloro end-capped groups completely destroys the allylation activity of Et_2AlCl and significantly reduced that of SnCl_4 . In contrast, the allylation efficiency of TiCl_4 is not adversely affected by the presence of BCl_3 according to the instant invention. Low molecular weight ($M_n = 1,000$ to $4,000$) PIBs prepared with BCl_3 and dicumyl chloride inifer may contain 10-30% mono-reacted termini which in the presence of Lewis acids may undergo intramolecular cycloalkylation leading to indanyl end groups. However, by the present invention, complete terminal allylation and absence of indanyl end group formation was achieved using a 2-3 fold stoichiometric excess of allyltrimethylsilane and TiCl_4 relative to tertiary chloro end-capped groups. By this method can be isolated an allyl-terminated PIB polymer.

The use of alternative metal halides and metal complexes is included in the scope of the instant invention. Other Friedel-Crafts type Lewis acid metal catalysts operative in the instant invention include, but are not limited to, zirconium halides, vanadium halides, iron halides and complexes, aluminum halides and aluminum alkyl halides.

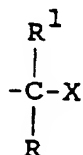
In addition, the instant invention relates to a method of preparing allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymer which method comprises reacting tertiary chloro end-capped polyisobutylene with allyltrimethylsilane in the presence of boron trichloride and titanium tetrachloride, tin tetrachloride, or, in the absence of boron trichloride, dialkyl aluminum chloride, such as but not limited to diethyl aluminum chloride, whereby allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymer is produced. Alkyl aluminum chlorides with alkyl groups of one to six carbon atoms are also operative in the instant invention.

Included in the scope of the instant invention is the allylation of polyisobutylene with substituted allyl-silanes of the formula $\text{R}^2_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{CR}^3\text{CH}_2$ wherein R^2 and R^3 are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl groups containing one to six carbon atoms.

The instant invention further relates to a method of preparing allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymer which method comprises

(A) polymerizing isobutylene in a methyl chloride and hexane mixture, and in the presence of boron trichloride and an inifer wherein said inifer is selected from compounds having the following formula: AY_n , where A is selected from the group consisting of condensed and non-condensed aromatic compounds having from 1 to 4 rings, and linear and branched aliphatic compounds having from 3 to 20 carbon atoms,

where Y is represented by the following formula:



where R and R¹ are independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl and aryl, and where X is a halogen selected from the group consisting of chlorine and bromine, and where n is an integer from 1 to 6;

(B) increasing the hexane concentration of the reaction mixture to improve solubility of the polymer;

(C) allylating the polyisobutylene by adding an allyl-functional silane and titanium tetrachloride to the reaction mixture, wherein the allyl-functional silane is selected from the group consisting of compounds having the following formula R²₃SiCH₂CR³CH₂ wherein R² and R³ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl groups containing one to six carbon atoms;

(D) allowing the allylation reaction to proceed to completion;

(E) pouring the reaction mixture into an aqueous basic solution and,

(F) isolating and purifying the allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymer.

By "completion" of the allylation herein is meant continuation of the allylation reaction until such time as a major portion of the PIB has been allylated.

The efficiency of the Friedel-Crafts Lewis acids toward allylation of 2,4,4-trimethyl-2-chloropentane (TMP-Cl), which models the allylation of tertiary chloro end-capped polyisobutylene, was found to decrease in the following order: (CH₃CH₂)₂AlCl > TiCl₄ > SnCl₄ >> BCl₃. Differences in the catalytic activities of Friedel-Crafts Lewis acids increased as the reaction temperature was increased. Decreasing the temperature from 20 degrees to -70 degrees Centigrade improved the yields. At -70 Centigrade allylation was quantitative in the presence of (CH₃CH₂)₂AlCl, or TiCl₄, or SnCl₄ using a two-fold molar excess of allyltrimethylsilane relative to tertiary chloro end-capped groups. The extent of ionization by the Friedel-Crafts Lewis acid appears to govern substitution yield. TiCl₄ has been found by the present invention to be the most efficient allylation catalyst for tertiary chloro end-capped polyisobutylene in the presence of BCl₃. Although diethylaluminum chloride was slightly more efficient than TiCl₄ in the absence of BCl₃, it was inactive in

the presence of BCl₃.

A dramatic solvent effect in the electrophilic catalyzed reaction of allyltrimethylsilane with TMP-Cl has also been observed. The polarity of the medium was varied by the use of CH₂Cl₂, mixtures of CH₂Cl₂ and hexane, and pure hexane. For the case of the model compound, TMP-Cl, in pure hexane, allylation is strongly suppressed while in the presence of approximately 30% CH₂Cl₂, 70% hexane or in pure CH₂Cl₂, allylation efficiency is very high. In the allylation of tertiary chloro end-capped polyisobutylene, the CH₂Cl₂ content cannot be significantly over 45 weight % or else precipitation of the polymer begins to occur. A preferred embodiment, therefore, of the present invention is the "one reaction vessel two step" allylation of PIB in which the reaction medium mixture of approximately 80% methyl chloride/20% hexane used to polymerize the IB to PIB, is changed by adding hexane to be approximately 45:55 CH₃Cl:hexane. Another preferred embodiment of the present invention is the "two reaction vessel two step" allylation of PIB wherein the 80% methyl chloride/20% hexane mixture used for the polymerization of IB to PIB is replaced in the second step with a solvent composition of 45:55 CH₂Cl₂:hexane. The hexane concentration can thus be increased to a concentration in the range of 55 to 70 weight per cent.

Materials

Diethylaluminum chloride ((CH₃CH₂)₂AlCl) was obtained from Ethyl Corporation, Baton Rouge, LA. Boron trichloride (BCl₃) was obtained from Union Carbide Company, Danbury, CT. Titanium chloride (TiCl₄) was obtained from Aldrich Company, Milwaukee, WI. Tin chloride (SnCl₄) was obtained from Fisher Company, Pittsburgh, PA. Allyltrimethylsilane was obtained from Petrarch Systems Inc., Bristol, PA. Tertiary chloro end-capped PIB was prepared by the semicontinuous inifer method of Kennedy et al. (J. Polym. Sci., Polym. Chem. Ed., 18, 1523 1980).

Example 1 - "One Reaction Vessel Two Step" Allylation of Tertiary Chloro end-capped PIB.

Isobutylene (0.0224 moles) was polymerised at -80 degrees Centigrade for 60 minutes by passing it into 25 milliliters of a 80 parts methyl chloride and 20 parts hexane solution of 0.000281 moles of para-dicumyl chloride, 0.00154 moles BCl₃, in a culture tube. After one hour, the solvent composition was changed by adding hexane to be 45:55 CH₃Cl:hexane. The reaction was not quenched, but rather about two fold molar excesses (relative to the tertiary chloro groups of the cumyl chloride) of allyltrimethylsilane (0.00109 moles) and TiCl₄ - (0.000702 moles) were simultaneously added at

-80 degrees Centigrade. After 60 minutes, the system was poured into a solution of saturated NaHCO_3 at 0 degrees Centigrade. The allylated polymer was precipitated with acetone, isolated by filtration, dried and dissolved in CCl_4 . Proton NMR spectra confirmed the formation of 98% bis allyl-PIB. GPC showed a number average molecular weight of 3700.

Example 2 - Allylation of Isolated/Purified Tertiary Chloro end-capped PIB.

Chloro PIB was prepared by the semicontinuous inifer method of Kennedy et al. (J. Polym. Sci., Polm. Chem. Ed., 18, 1523 1980). Approximately 0.5 grams tertiary chloro-end-capped PIB was dissolved in 5 milliliters of dichloromethane and placed in a 50 milliliter glass reactor equipped with a Teflon stopcock. A three to five fold molar excess of allyltrimethylsilane relative to the tertiary chloro-end-capped groups was added with a syringe under nitrogen. The reaction was initiated by adding a two to three fold molar excess of TiCl_4 Lewis acid with a syringe under nitrogen. The homogeneous charge was occasionally agitated and after 25-75 minutes was poured into saturated NaHCO_3 solution (25 milliliters). The organic phase was separated, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 , and the volatiles were evaporated in vacuo. The polymer residue was dissolved in a small amount of hexane (approximately 2 milliliters), precipitated with acetone, separated, washed with acetone, and the volatiles were removed by evaporation in vacuo overnight. The dry polymer was dissolved in CCl_4 - (20-30%) and subjected to proton NMR analysis which confirmed the formation of allyl PIB.

Example 3 - In Situ Allylation of Tertiary Chloro end-capped PIB.

Polymerization of isobutylene was carried out in a culture tube by rapidly adding 0.80 milliliters of BCl_3 to 22 milliliters of a stirred solution of 0.063 moles/ dm^3 cumyl chloride and from 0.065 to 0.180 moles/ dm^3 of allyltrimethylsilane and 1.2 moles/ dm^3 of isobutylene. The reaction was terminated by the addition of a few milliliters of prechilled methanol and the precipitated allyl terminated PIB polymer was isolated.

Example 4 - "Two Reaction Vessel Two Step" TiCl_4 Catalyzed Allylation of Tertiary Chloro End-capped PIB.

Isobutylene (0.0224 moles) was polymerized at -80 degrees Centigrade for 60 minutes by passing it into 25 milliliters of a 80 parts methyl chloride and 20 parts hexane solution of 0.000562 moles of

para-dicumyl chloride, 0.00308 moles BCl_3 , in a culture tube. After one hour, the reaction was terminated and the tertiary chloro end-capped PIB isolated and washed to remove any residual BCl_3 . The chloro-PIB, 1.0 gram, was then taken up in 10 milliliters of a solvent composition of 45:55 CH_2Cl_2 :hexane. Four fold molar excesses (relative to the tertiary chloro groups of the cumyl chloride) of allyltrimethylsilane (0.00422 moles) and TiCl_4 - (0.00236 moles) were simultaneously added at -80 degrees Centigrade. After 60 minutes, the system was poured into a solution of saturated NaHCO_3 - (50 milliliters) at 0 degrees Centigrade. The allylated polymer was precipitated with acetone, isolated by filtration, dried and dissolved in CCl_4 . Proton NMR spectra confirmed the formation of bis allyl-PIB.

Example 5 - "Two Reaction Vessel Two Step" Diethyl Aluminum Chloride Catalyzed Allylation of Tertiary Chloro end-capped PIB.

Isobutylene (0.0224 moles) was polymerized at -80 degrees Centigrade for 60 minutes by passing it into 25 milliliters of a 80 parts methyl chloride and 20 parts hexane solution of 0.00562 moles of para-dicumyl chloride, 0.00308 moles BCl_3 , in a culture tube. After one hour, the reaction was terminated and the tertiary chloro end-capped PIB was isolated and washed to remove any residual BCl_3 . The tertiary chloro end-capped PIB, 1.0 gram, was then taken up in 10 milliliters of a solvent composition of 45:55 CH_3Cl :hexane. Three fold molar excesses (relative to the tertiary chloro groups of the cumyl chloride) of allyltrimethylsilane (0.00314 moles) and diethylaluminum chloride (0.00218 moles) were simultaneously added at -80 degrees Centigrade. After 60 minutes, the system was poured into 50 milliliters of a solution of saturated NaHCO_3 at 0 degrees Centigrade. The allylated polymer was precipitated with acetone, isolated by filtration, dried and dissolved in CCl_4 . Proton NMR spectra confirmed the formation of bis allyl-PIB.

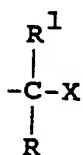
Claims

1. A method of preparing allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymer which method comprises reacting tertiary chloro end-capped polyisobutylene (i.e. polyisobutylene molecules having at least one tertiary carbon atom to which is bonded a chlorine atom) with allyltrimethylsilane in the presence of one or more metal halides selected from aluminum chloride, zirconium chloride, iron chloride, vanadium chloride, boron trichloride, tin tetrachloride, titanium tetrachloride, and an alkyl aluminum chloride, wherein the alkyl group has from one

to six carbon atoms, whereby allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymer is produced.

2. A method of preparing allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymer which method comprises

(A) polymerizing isobutylene in a methyl chloride and hexane mixture, and in the presence of boron trichloride and an inifer wherein said inifer is selected from compounds having the following formula: AY_n , where A is selected from the group consisting of condensed and non-condensed aromatic compounds having from 1 to 4 rings, and linear and branched aliphatic compounds having from 3 to 20 carbon atoms, where Y is represented by the following formula:



where R and R¹ are independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl and aryl, and where X is a halogen selected from the group consisting of chlorine and bromine, and where n is an integer from 1 to 6;

(B) increasing the hexane concentration of the reaction mixture;

(C) allylating the polyisobutylene by adding an allyl-functional silane and titanium tetrachloride to the reaction mixture, wherein the allyl-functional silane is selected from the group consisting of compounds having the following formula $R^2_3SiCH_2CR^3CH_2$ wherein R² and R³ are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl groups containing one to six carbon atoms;

(D) allowing the allylation reaction to proceed to completion;

(E) pouring the reaction mixture into an aqueous basic solution and,

(F) isolating and purifying the allyl-terminated polyisobutylene polymer.

3. A method as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein the tertiary chloro end-capped polyisobutylene is reacted with allyltrimethylsilane at a temperature in the range of -100 to 0 degrees Centigrade.

4. A method as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, wherein the molar ratio of tertiary chloro end-capped

polyisobutylene to allyltrimethylsilane is at most one/one.

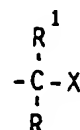
5. A method as claimed in Claim 2, wherein the hexane concentration of the reaction mixture is increased from 20 weight percent to a concentration within the range of 55 to 70 weight per cent hexane.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung Polyisobutylene mit endständigen Allylgruppen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß man ein Polyisobutylene mit endständigen tertiären Chloratomen (d.h. Polyisobutylene-Moleküle mit mindestens einem tertiären Kohlenstoffatom, an das ein Chloratom gebunden ist) in Gegenwart eines oder mehrerer Metallhalogenide, ausgewählt aus Aluminiumchlorid, Zirkonchlorid, Eisenchlorid, Vanadiumchlorid, Bortrichlorid, Zinntetrachlorid, Titan-tetrachlorid und Alkylaluminiumchloriden, in denen die Alkylgruppe 1 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist, mit Allyltrimethylsilan umsetzt, wodurch Polyisobutylene mit endständigen Allylgruppen entsteht.

2. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Polyisobutylene mit endständigen Allylgruppen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß man

(A) Isobutylene in einem Gemisch aus Methylchlorid und Hexan sowie in Gegenwart eines Inifers polymerisiert, der ausgewählt ist aus Verbindungen der Formel AY_n , in der A ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus kondensierten oder nicht kondensierten aromatischen Verbindungen mit 1 bis 4 Ringen sowie linearen und verzweigten aliphatischen Verbindungen mit 3 bis 20 Kohlenstoffatomen, in der Y durch die Formel



wiedergegeben wird, wobei R und R¹ unabhängig voneinander Alkyl oder Aryl bezeichnen und X für Chlor oder Brom steht, und in der n eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 6 bedeutet;

(B) die Konzentration von Hexan im Reaktionsgemisch erhöht;

(C) das Polyisobutylene allyliert, indem man dem Reaktionsgemisch ein Allyl-funktiona-

les Silan und Titantetrachlorid zusetzt, wobei das Allyl-funktionale Silan ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus Verbindungen der Formel $R^2_3SiCH_2CR^3CH_2$, in der R^2 und R^3 unabhängig voneinander Wasserstoff oder Alkylgruppen mit 1 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen bedeuten;

(D) die Allylierungsreaktion bis zum Ende laufen läßt;

(E) das Reaktionsgemisch in eine wäßrige basische Lösung einbringt; und

(F) das Polyisobutylen mit endständigen Alkylgruppen isoliert und reinigt.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei das Polyisobutylen mit endständigen tertiären Chloratomen bei Temperaturen im Bereich von $-100^\circ C$ bis $0^\circ C$ mit Allyltrimethylsilan umgesetzt wird.

4. Verfahren nach den Ansprüchen 1 oder 2, wobei das Molverhältnis von Polyisobutylen mit endständigen tertiären Chloratomen zu Allyltrimethylsilan höchstens 1:1 beträgt.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Konzentration des Hexans im Reaktionsgemisch von 20 Gewichtsprozent auf eine Konzentration im Bereich von 55 bis 70 Gewichtsprozent gesteigert wird.

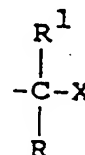
Revendications

1. Un procédé de préparation d'un polyisobutylène à fonctionnalité allyle terminale lequel procédé consiste à faire réagir du polyisobutylène à coiffage terminal chloro tertiaire (c'est-à-dire des molécules de polyisobutylène ayant au moins un atome de carbone tertiaire auquel est fixé un atome de chlore) avec de l'allyltriméthylsilane en présence d'un ou plusieurs halogénures métalliques choisis parmi le chlorure d'aluminium, le chlorure de zirconium, le chlorure de fer, le chlorure de vanadium, le trichlorure de bore, le tétrachlorure d'étain, le tétrachlorure de titane et un chlorure d'alkylaluminium dont le groupe alkyle compte un à six atomes de carbone, pour produire ainsi un polyisobutylène à fonctionnalité allyle terminale.

2. Un procédé pour préparer un polyisobutylène à fonctionnalité allyle terminale, lequel procédé consiste à

(A) polymériser de l'isobutylène dans un mélange de chlorure de méthyle et d'hexane, et en présence de trichlorure de bore et d'un inifert, dans lequel ledit inifert est choisi

si parmi les composés répondant à la formule suivante : AY_n , où A est choisi dans le groupe formé par les composés aromatiques condensés et non condensés ayant 1 à 4 noyaux, et les composés aliphatiques linéaires et ramifiés ayant 3 à 20 atomes de carbone, où Y est représenté par la formule suivante :



où R et R^1 sont choisis indépendamment dans le groupe formé par les radicaux alkyles et aryles, et où X est un halogène choisi dans le groupe formé par le chlore et le brome, et où n est un nombre entier de 1 à 6 ;

(B) augmenter la concentration en hexane du mélange réactionnel ;

(C) allyler le polyisobutylène par addition d'un silane à fonctionnalité allyle et de tétrachlorure de titane au mélange réactionnel, le silane à fonctionnalité allyle étant choisi dans le groupe formé par les composés répondant à la formule suivante $R^2_3SiCH_2CR^3CH_2$ où R^2 et R^3 sont choisis indépendamment dans le groupe formé par l'hydrogène et les groupes alkyles contenant un à six atomes de carbone ;

(D) laisser la réaction d'allylation avancer jusqu'à son terme ;

(E) verser le mélange réactionnel dans une solution aqueuse basique ; et

(F) isoler et purifier le polyisobutylène à fonctionnalité allyle terminale.

3. Un procédé tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le polyisobutylène à coiffage terminal chloro tertiaire est amené à réagir avec l'allyltriméthylsilane à une température comprise entre -100 et 0 degrés centigrades.

4. Un procédé tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel le rapport molaire du polyisobutylène à coiffage terminal chloro tertiaire à l'allyltriméthylsilane est au maximum de 1:1.

5. Un procédé tel que revendiqué dans la revendication 2, dans lequel la concentration en

hexane du mélange réactionnel est augmentée de 20 pour cent en poids à une concentration comprise dans l'intervalle de 55 à 70 pour cent en poids d'hexane.

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